

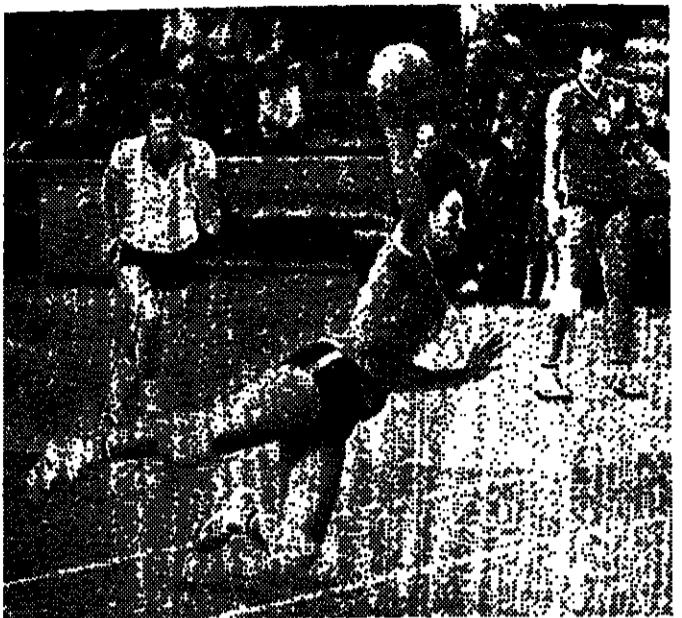
SPORTS

WORLD SHOOTING WIN

The USSR men's team won the air pistol event at the world championship in Innsbruck, Austria, totalling 1,747 points, a new world record. The winners were Alexander Melentiev from Frunze, Anatoly Yegorishkin from Leningrad and Vladas Turis from Lithuania. Individually Melentiev and Yegorishkin placed second and third with 585 and 583 points.

Yuri Zavolodko of the USSR came second in the air rifle event with 587 points. In the team event the winners, France, totalled up 1,749 points, ahead of West Germany (1,744) and the USSR (1,741).

The third such world championship to date drew a record 350 entrants from 40 nations.



European football

Last Wednesday saw six elimination matches in the European Football Championship. Portugal beat Finland 5-0, England lost to Denmark 1-0, Norway drew with Wales 0-0, Sweden defeated Czechoslovakia 1-0, Northern Ireland beat Austria 3-1, and Iceland lost 3-0 to Ireland.

Portugal and Finland are in the same group as the Soviet Union who on October 9 are to host a match with Poland and to play Portugal in Lisbon on November 13.

ATHLETICS

China's Zhu Jianhua has cleared 238 cm, a new world high-jumping record at the 5th All-China Tournament in Shanghai. He improved his own previous mark by 1 cm set this June. The new record was set on the second jump.

FILA Congress ends in Kiev

We're very proud to be taking part in such a humane activity as sport which promotes closer cooperation and better mutual understanding. Milan Eregec of Yugoslavia, President of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation (FILA), said here at the end of the FILA Congress.

The Congress heard reports by representatives of countries, which will host major international competitions next year, and studied a long-term schedule of tournaments coming up in the years to follow.

The Congress was addressed by Gary Thomson, member of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee who is responsible for Olympic wrestling competitions. He said that because of high transportation costs and long distances between the Olympic Village and the sites of competitions, sportswomen would have to leave the Village in the morning and return in the evening.

Members of the Federation's Bureau voiced concern about the high living costs and inadequate living conditions for members of Olympic teams in Los Angeles. Thomson declined to answer some questions concerning preparations for the Olympic Games, saying he had come to Kiev primarily to learn how to organize and hold competitions.

AUTO RACING FOR FRIENDSHIP CUP

The fifth closing stage of the Friendship Cup circuit motor race among the socialist countries wound its way around the Alberti Louis complex in Sofia. The entrants who drove 1,300 cu m special racing cars (A-2) and the Vostok formula racing cars had to dash 30 times around a 100 km circuit, and only 26 of the 40 starters made it to the finish.

Two Czechoslovak racers driving a Skoda 120 SL placed first and second; Yuri Katsal, of the USSR, placed third in a Lada 2101. Czechoslovakia took the team event and the USSR were the runners-up.

Toliv Asner and Edgar Lingren, both of the USSR, came third and fourth respectively in the Vostok formula, behind winner Csaba Kesar, of Hungary. The GDR won the team event and the USSR wound up in second position.

The USSR accumulated 618 points from five stages in the A-2 formula to win the Cup, and Alexei Grigoriev and Yuri Katsal, of the USSR, were two top individual finishers with 220 and 211 points respectively.

The GDR won the Vostok formula, followed by Czechoslovakia and the USSR. Edgar Lingren, of the Soviet Union, came second individually with 190 points.

COACH GLORIA RESIGNS

With only days left before a European championship elimination game against Finland the Portuguese football coach Otto Gloria decided to resign. He faced shattering criticism following his team's 5-0 defeat by the USSR in an April European championship elimination match, and this summer Portugal lost to Brazil in a friendly bout.

During his spell as chief coach Gloria consistently rebuked Portugal's club owners for the way they treated the national side.

The refusal of team managers to delegate their top players

Vladimir McMILLIN

for official games certainly didn't help matters, stressed Gloria shortly before going home to Rio de Janeiro, and this is why the national was below par for the entire season. I refuse to continue under such conditions, and I already have invitations from several French clubs, as well as Brazil's Vasco da Gama, he disclosed.

It was Gloria's second time at the helm of Portugal's national side. In 1968 he led the country to the bronze medal in the world cup in England, but his subsequent record was not nearly as meritorious.

He made all manner of assurances that he was eager for

Bandy in September

This time of the year will see the second occasion that bandy players will compete in the USSR Cup matches. This has been made possible by the large artificial ice-rink at the indoor stadium of the Olimpisky sports complex where between September 21 and October 4 forty-two matches are to be played in the first stage of the Cup contests.

At this stage, the Cup matches will be contested by 14 top-league teams. They are subdivided into two groups. The second and the third stages of the tournament will take place after the completion of the USSR championship on March 17-25 at the Olimpisky complex. Eight teams are to begin the contest, with only four remaining in the competition for the copper.

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Preparing for NHL Championship

The NHL hockey-players who are getting ready for the championship in their professional league, are now holding practice matches. At the Forum rink, the Montreal Canadiens beat the Buffalo Sabres 6-2 and the Toronto Maple Leafs defeated the Washington Capitals 3-1.

OF INTEREST

Marathon runners make it to the finish by metro

The marathon that was held this year in West Berlin didn't

surprise with the number of participants (6,000), or the number of participating countries (12). It was unusual however in the city hall provided for runners with special race coupons for a metro ride to the finish in case they got tired.

Vladimir McMILLIN

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CHAMPION TEAM SHOW THE MUSTER CALL

Some 150 men and women gymnasts from 45 cities and towns are competing in the USSR Cup at the Palace of Sport in Rostov-on-Don.

This contest comes at the last stage in the selection of contestants for the main team at the world championship to be held in a month's time in Budapest, Hungary. It will be recalled that both men's and women's national Soviet teams won gold medals at the previous world championship. Today, the champion team is seeking another muster call. A successful performance in the tournament will serve as a "pass" for membership of the two teams.

Among the contestants in Rostov-on-Don are our world champions, such as Olga Bicherova, student in Korolyov, overall champion of the 1980 Olympics, Alena Dilyatina, as well as world Olympic and European champions Artur Artyom, Alexander Tkachov, Bogdan Mikhaylov, Pavel Sut, and Kira Il'yenko.

CYCLING TRACK UNDER LOCK AND KEY

A cycling track, one of the facilities built in Los Angeles especially for the 1984 Summer Olympics, has been shut down for an indefinite period. According to "Los Angeles Times", the track's concrete surface developed cracks which led to the suspension of the track by the US cycling federation championship. According to a spokesman for the committee which built the track it was need for "reconstruction".

The meeting outlined an appropriate range of issues which could provide the basis for the agenda of the Vienna dialogue.

Ceasefire agreement reached

In Lebanon

Both in Beirut and Damascus it has been officially announced as of September 26 between the various Lebanese groups also downgraded the quality of another Olympic facility — a swimming pool which has only eight lanes instead of the regular ten, which caused serious objections from sportspersons and specialists alike.

OF INTEREST

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THE WORLD

A single goal—defence of motherland and peace

Kabul. Our chief goal is to defend the revolution, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the motherland, and maintain peace in our region as well as worldwide, Babrak Karimov told the latest session of Afghanistan's Revolutionary Council.

Another crucial goal, he continued, is to set up and strengthen local bodies of state power.

Danish peace activists in conference

Copenhagen. "Yes to disarmament", "No to nuclear missiles", "Free the North of nuclear weapons" were the slogans of a Danish peace advocates conference in Copenhagen's Alberiuskund suburb which was attended by 700 representatives of the country's parties and organizations.

The conference also drew members of Norway's mass movement "No to nuclear weapons", people from the peace camps at Comiso in Italy and Greenham Common in Britain.

Geneva Conference says: Treaty is observed

Geneva. The implementation of the 1972 Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof signed by more than seventy countries has been discussed by the Second Conference which examined the observance of the Treaty.

During its two-week-long meetings, it was stated that the aims of the Treaty as set forth in its Preamble and its main articles were being fulfilled, and that the Treaty had proved its usefulness and efficiency. The Conference noted with satisfaction that since the first Conference which looked into the operation of the Treaty in 1977, it had been signed by another

ten countries. It has been decided that the Third Conference is to meet in Geneva in five to seven years' time.

On the whole, the discussions at the forum were carried on in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. The Conference elected members to its leading bodies. These include delegations from the Soviet Union, the D.R.C., Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Cuba, and Mongolia.

In the booklet published by the influential Brookings Institution under the title "The Security of the Alliance: NATO and the Renunciation of the First Use of Nuclear Weapons", it contains articles by prominent American and West European specialists on international relations who provide an exhaustive analysis of the present political and military situation in Europe.

NATO should follow Soviet example, say Western experts

Washington. The North Atlantic bloc ought to follow the Soviet example and undertake to not be the first to use nuclear weapons. This step would reduce the threat of nuclear war in Europe and throughout the world, improve the overall political atmosphere on the continent and contribute to a successful outcome of the talks on reductions in both nuclear and conventional weapons.

This is the main idea expressed



A Ilon's share is a Ilon's lot. Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

PATRIOTS ON THE OFFENSIVE

San Salvador. The January Liberation Front are keeping a successful combat operation launched on September 3 last year. They are still in control of the town of Nuevo Edén, as well as considerable stretches of highway, making it impossible for the junta to move reinforcements up to the combat zone.

AMERICAN GRAVE-DIGGERS

Bonn. The West German press has reported that during the Confidential Enterprise NAR manoeuvres, taking place in West German territory, a special unit of the Fifth American Army Corps whose headquarters are in Frankfurt am Main was on an unusual mission.

For the first time in the history of the NATO manoeuvres in West Germany, American troops were carrying out exercises in digging mass graves for people who might die as a possible military conflict.

In a television news broadcast, a commentator noted that most West Germans have no reason to believe that the American exercises in digging mass graves are part of preparations for hostilities using nuclear weapons in Western Europe. The commentator asked listeners a question about what should, in the light of what is happening, evaluate the security policies of their country. This is a question which greatly worrying many West Germans.

'DER SPIEGEL' CRITICAL OF REAGAN

Bonn. Do the statements made by President Reagan on international issues indicate an attitude of narrow-mindedness? This question worries many journalists and political public leaders, says the West German magazine "Der Spiegel".

The weekly notes that in Americans have been rather indulgent toward their president when he confused the name of countries and people.

Yet, when Ronald Reagan talks about nuclear war, he adds up smoothly until one day the Florence police found it suspicious that such an important general should travel without any guards to protect him. Getting in touch with the American command they discovered that the US Army had no idea. The luckless Inspector ended up in jail, the Austrian newspaper "Volksstimme" reports.

In Lebanon, too, the USA, together with its NATO partners and Israel, has launched a typical colonial adventure threatening the entire Arab East, under the pretext of "restoration of peace"; still vice-president George Bush did not bother to assure during his recent stay in Algeria that his nation was already active in the drive for decolonization over all recent decades.

Not only is the West reluctant to review its patently unfair relations with the "third world" at the UN talks but is eager to turn them into an instrument of permanent colonial dependence.

To safeguard its superprofits gained from the superexploitation of the labour and natural resources of the "third world", Washington is installing subservient regimes in power and plotting dirty CIA and Pentagon operations.

Significantly, at the 38th session of the General Assembly in 1983, what is needed are urgent "radical structural changes", he stressed, to which the US demands, summarizing the illusory position of the West, arrogantly referred that it was not within the framework of the "North-South dialogue". All indications are that the most aggressive Western quarters intend to continue replacing such dialogue with developing nations by military invasions, CIA-sponsored "covert wars" and client states by transnational and the banking companies.

At the closing of the previous General Assembly session R. Sobhan of Bangladesh, a spokesman for the Group of 77, justly noted that the "third world" was being burdened with the repercussions of the most severe

economic crisis in the capitalist world since the times of the "great depression" of the 30s.

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Washington also portrays any action against anti-popular repressive and domination by foreign monopolies as "the hand of Moscow".

"Der Spiegel" notes that the present master of the White House is inclined to "protect mechanical" information.

Even though many scientists

warned the people against leaving the prediction, they charged, has severely harmed the economy and many people fled to the country's northern and southern regions, leaving the sacred Polyecephala foothills quite desolate.

Town mayor M. V. Vaynshteyn

told the court he was present

for a conviction of those who used a sacred object for an advertisement.

Twenty-two huge multi-coloured hot air balloons were released into the air over Yerusalem and flew over central Paris. This flight was timed to coincide with the bicentennial of the first balloon flight by the Montgolfier brothers, who flew in France.

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**Round
the Soviet
Union**

A SEMINAR FOR SOVIET AND FOREIGN SURGEONS JUST ENDED AT THE KAUNAS CARDIOLOGICAL CENTRE IN LITHUANIA. Achievements in the heart pace-makers area and ways to improve their efficiency were discussed. Attention was paid to advanced techniques and the latest instruments. Theoretical studies were supplemented by surgical work. There also was a show of the latest medical equipment, instruments and tools, and a new generation of Soviet-made pace-makers.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE ANNUAL BOLDINO RECITALS HAVE MET IN THE OLD PUSHKIN PARK WITH ITS FESTIVE AUTUMN FOLIAGE. The recitals are dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the Russian poet's "second Boldino autumn", a term which literary historians have reserved for the seven autumn weeks which Pushkin spent in his family's village in 1833. Over this short period, the poet completed his historical frescoes on Pugachov and his poem, "The Bronze Horseman", wrote "The Tale of the Fisherman and the Golden Fish", "The Tale of the Dead Princess and Seven Champions", and the famous poem, "Autumn".

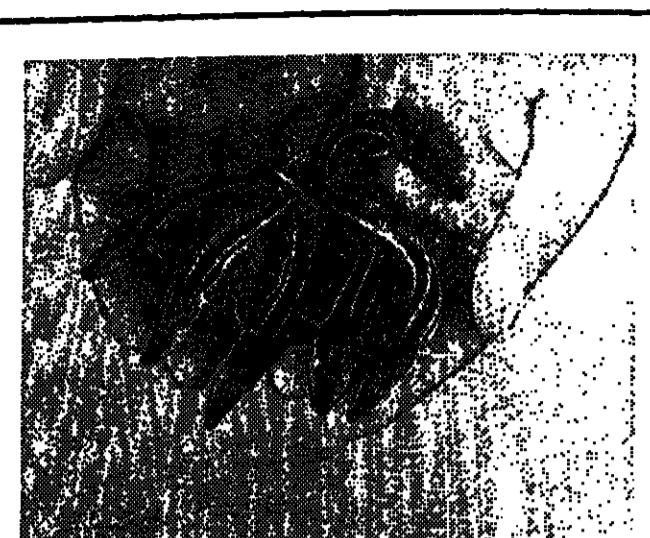
IN THE MOLDAVIAN CAPITAL KISHINEV, AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM HAS BEEN HELD ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL LANGUAGES, THE GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY, AND THE MUTUAL SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT OF THE PEOPLES IN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. Apart from Soviet specialists, the forum has been attended by linguists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

A HYPOTHESIS PUT FORWARD BY SOVIET SCIENTISTS THAT THE FUTURE OF THE OIL INDUSTRY IN KAZAKHSTAN, A CONSTITUTENT REPUBLIC IN THE EASTERN SOVIET UNION, LIES WITH THE DISCOVERY OF SALT PLUGS, HAS BEEN CONVINCINGLY CONFIRMED. In the territory of the Aktubinsk Region a discovery has been made of commercial reserves of oil in rock which is found beneath these underground structures made of crystalline salt.

THE 'TSAR' FISH

Since time immemorial in Russia the sturgeon has been called the "tsar" fish owing to its being considered deliciously tasty. It was a staple at princely feasts and even became part of the emblem of several towns.

Few other species were fished as intensively as the sturgeon, which sharply depleted its numbers and some of its species became threatened with extinction. Urgent moves made in the USSR not only helped save the fish but also increase the stocks of the sturgeon proper, the stellate sturgeon and the white sturgeon. Now the Soviet Union accounts for most of the world's sturgeon catch.



Young stellate sturgeon released into the Volga.

More mineral fertilizers and forage phosphates

The Soviet Union, which is leading the world in the production of fertilizers, with nearly 27 million tonnes produced in 1962, continues to increase the volume of their production and to improve their quality in keeping with the Food Programme.

Last July, the Novosibirsk potassium factory in the Urals commissioned the first stage for the production of 900,000 tonnes of mineral fertilizers a year. The ore used for their production — sylvite — comes through the mine shafts half a kilometre deep from a rich deposit just below the factory's compound.

By 1960, this country will produce between 30 and 32 million tonnes of mineral fertilizer a year with a 100 per cent nutrient content.

Considerable increases are expected in the production of forage phosphates which, in turn, will increase productivity of dairy and meat farming.

Another three factories are under construction — one in the Moscow region, one near Leningrad, and one in Krasnodar in the Northern Caucasus for the production of forage phosphates, each with a production capacity of half a million tonnes of phosphates a year. The raw materials for these industries will come from the rich Kedrov apatite deposit found in the Kola Peninsula in the north-west of the USSR.

The three factories are to be commissioned in 1964.

A fish-breeding factory in Volgograd on the Lower Volga is active in spawning white sturgeon and stellate sturgeon small fry. The process begins with grown fish being meticulously selected after catch and taken to the factory in special pools.

THE BIG CHU CANAL CONTINUES TO GROW

The Big Chu Canal, which is the biggest artificial water artery in Kirghizia, has been enlarged, with a new 33-kilometre stretch being commissioned between the main water installation and the republic's capital.

This canal, which takes in water from five mountain rivers, will allow the irrigation of nearly twenty thousand hectares of land and an increase of water-supplies to over 30 thousand hectares of arable land in collective and state farms.

Burning synthesized gas generates heat, a considerable part of which is made up of solar energy. This method of capturing solar heat will be used during daytime and in cloudy weather. In bad weather and at night methane or accumulated synthesized gas will be burned.

Gas condensate to be extracted at Urengol

Gas processing is a new profession which will be added to the traditional list of jobs at the Urengol gas field in Western Siberia. Workers here have begun work on the construction of the first installation for industrial extraction of gas condensate, whereas hitherto the field produced only gas.

The installation is a major factory in the Polar tundra. Obtaining gas from a depth of three kilometres, it will not only dry it, but also separate gas condensate with its subsequent processing at refineries. Four such installations are to be built here during this five-year plan period.

There are more than 30 thousand irrigation canals in Kirghizia and 280 water reservoirs. This has made it possible to extend the area of stably irrigated arable land to one million odd hectares.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WHAT SHOULD SCHOOL BE LIKE?

Reform of the school system is now a prominent feature of discussion in all the national papers. In this age of rapid change the school just cannot remain as it is, writes teacher V. Vashlyev in PRAVDA. It is now vital to tailor its functions to the new requirements of life, but exactly which requirements? Some people believe that school, to keep up with the times, should be geared to the latest gains made by the scientific and technological revolutions, which would allegedly make its curriculum far more complex leading to overstrain as the result of too much study. Still I am of the opinion, the author notes, that the school of the late 20th century should, as before, serve the needs of the young already faced with the onrush of scientific and technological breakthroughs. There are still people around for whom the transition from primary to general seven-year education was nothing short of a miracle. But this achievement has been superseded by an emphasis on type and quality of the new ten-year general education. It is often hard to predict how our schoolchildren will turn out, whether they will ever need the binomial theorem or Mayakovskiy's poetry, the Boyle-Marshall law or the Periodic Table. In their future occupations what they will be certainly expected to do is to show an innovative approach to things — and this is exactly what we should help them learn to do, the article points out.

STEAMER IN THE 'RETRO' STYLE

The Zhatai shipbuilders in the Yekaterinburg Autonomous Republic in Siberia have launched a powerful river paddle tug, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. On both sides, the ship has paddle wheels, each four metres in diameter. This widens the vessel by eight metres, while its total length is more than forty metres. Although the ship looks antiquated from the outside, it can turn about very sharply by turning its wheels in different directions. Its speed is more than 17 kilometres an hour, and its thrust is a perfect match for the traditional screw-propelled tug.

A MILLION VOLUMES IN ONE ROOM

Library equipment is becoming increasingly versatile in this country, notes IZVESTIYA in its "The guide-lines of scientific and technological progress" column.

Only recently Novosibirsk engineers developed the first commercial laser archive memory. Just imagine a roundabout studded with vertically placed 70x70 mm plates, each of them carrying holograms of 6,000 pages of text. The 228 plates making up the roundabout may serve as a regular library, with its "catalogue" stored in a minicomputer which runs the memory.

What makes such a "library" different from the ordinary one is that the text appears on a TV screen and may be read, copied, printed out or photographed.

As distinct from magnetic memory, laser memory is immune to the influence of electric or magnetic fields, and can be put to most varied uses. To illustrate, you could store the entire Lenin Library in just one room! Apparently the initial users of it will be research and patent libraries as well as industrial data banks, which are crucial to any modern computer system. It could also store various specifications and space records, be used in the standardization of services and crime detection, and the list goes on and on, the paper points out.

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What prompted the idea behind the manufacture of the ship?

Most of the small Siberian rivers are shallow, and a tug carrying cargo along these rivers will inevitably break its screw. That is why specialists from the Siberian shipping river company have opted in favour of paddle wheel, which can provide for a much shallower draught of the tug.

The powerful paddle tug draws only one metre which is a huge advantage and being highly manoeuvrable, it can easily pull barges over places where its predecessors could not.

YOUNG DOCTOR'S SCHOOL IN TAJIKISTAN

The modern world contains many different kinds of jobs and positions and it is hard even for a computer to select, out of this "ocean", the one which suits one particular person. However, this effort of selection has to be made by every school-leaver. This country has a state system for professional guidance which is designed to help adolescents find their place in life. One of these activities is the School of the Young Doctor which has been set up at the Abu Ali Ibn-Sina Medical Institute in the city of Dushanbe, Tajikistan, writes MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA.

Medicine is not a profession in which one can make a mistake in choice. Therefore, the main aim of the school of the Young Doctor is to provide practical guidelines for senior school children interested in careers in medicine. The programme of the classes includes not only lectures by institute professors and clades, but also practical work in the laboratory, in the clinics, in the dispensary, in the outpatient clinic, etc. The study of ambulances and first-aid stations, as well as visiting critically ill patients. Practice in the department's subsidiary

and the hospital near the station of the Kishlak district has been put under the direction of the department's sub-clinic.

An exhibition headlined "The Development of Traditional Folk Crafts in the Country" is being presented at the exhibition of scientific achievements of the USSR.

Artists with Khokhloma painting are most interesting. The Khokhloma art started over 400 years ago, being one of the most vivid phenomena of Russian folk art. Modern mural masters have introduced many new innovations into the Khokhloma craft.

VIEWPOINT

NEW ACADEMIC YEAR IN SOVIET COLLEGES

Andrei LOSKUTOV

Last summer, nearly three million young people applied to gain studentships at 802 Soviet institutes and universities, but after competing in entrance exams only one out of four applicants proved successful. In this country, the number of students depends on the overall need for specialists and not on the number of graduates the institutes can produce. This year, the student intake at institutes and universities is more than 640 thousand people, or ten to twelve per cent more than the economy actually requires for 1967 when most of this year's new students will have received their qualifications. This surplus of 10 to 12 per cent is allowed for to set off natural losses.

Some students will decide to drop out because of a mistaken choice in their future career, others will take up correspondence courses, etc.

There are some limitations on the applicants for students' places at institutes and universities. One of these is the age limit of 17. However, very talented young boys and girls can be accepted from this rule.

This year, brothers Alik and Vaan Arutyunyan, 12 and 13 respectively, from the Caucasian Republic of Armenia, have become students after completing their course of studies at school as external pupils.

Over the past decade, the Soviet Union purchased from its CMEA partners nearly 12 thousand heads of high-breed cattle, 2.5 thousand sows, and more than 19 thousand sheep, having, in its turn, supplied these countries with considerable numbers of its own high-breed animals.

According to the information obtained by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the most popular departments of education last summer were in the humanities.

After the triumph of the sciences in the mid-sixties, the interest in the arts among young people has been gradually growing.

According to the Ministry's experts, this tendency will continue over the next few years.

As in the other developed countries, higher education in the USSR is becoming more and more expensive. In the United States, for instance, tuition fees in the present academic year are to rise by an average of ten per cent. This growing expense is an objective process, as colleges and universities are acquiring new teaching machines and aids.

Whereas in the recent past, the education of one student in this country used to cost 1,000 roubles, today, it costs 1,200 roubles.

Unlike other countries such as the United States, this does not affect either the students or their families' budget, as all education beginning from the primary school all the way through to institute or university is free of charge. That is why more than half of the new institute enrolments this year come from workers' and farmers' families. In some industrial and agrarian areas this figure is as high as 70 per cent, an example being the town of Kostroma, a regional capital in the north of the RSFSR. In the big cities like Moscow and Leningrad where there are many office workers, this figure is down to 20-30 per cent.

This year, Soviet institutes and universities will have an intake of 70 thousand foreign students. Of these forty thousand come from one hundred developing countries. They will be taught 248 professions out of a total of 460 available in the Soviet institutes and universities. They are educated at 500 institutes and universities in 85 Soviet cities. The underlying principle of their education is that they receive their education in this country and are employed in their own.

Places to visit

The Bakhrushin Museum

A theatrical museum — the first in Russia — was opened way back in 1894 by Alexei Bakhrushin, a member of the town council. He collected almost everything that concerned the Russian theatre: programmes of performances, playbills, ballerinas' shoes and scripts of plays.

A carpenter's bench is one of most unusual exhibits. It seems that Russian playwright Ostrovsky was a rather gifted woodworker.

The museum has "actors' corners" with collections of material about the most celebrated actors as well as exhibits devoted to producers.

Material on folk, or peasant theatre, has a prominent place at the Bakhrushin Theatrical Museum.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

NIKITA MIKHALKOV



They include the classical Western, "No Stranger Among Aliens, Alien Among One's Own People"; an exquisite stylization, "The Slave of Love"; a psychological drama, "Five Evenings"; a tragicomedy, "Kib and Klu"; and, finally, two brilliant screen versions of classics — "An Unfinished Piece for the Player Piano" after Chekhov and "Several Days in the Life of I. I. Obolomov" after Goncharov.

In fact Nikita has inherited his artistic qualities and talent from his father, Sergei Mikhalkov, Number One poet for children in this country, from his mother, Natalya Konchalovskaya, a well-known poetess and translator of poetry, and from his grandfather, Pyotr Konchalovsky, a noted Soviet artist. However, any heritage including latent is spent and lost very quickly if the "heir" does nothing himself to enrich his "wealth". Nikita Mikhalkov possesses rare discipline and even passion for his job to which he abandons himself completely. In the complex organism known as "the filming crew" he is the recognized leader not only because of his position as director. He is a natural leader because he is not afraid to assume responsibility, because he can get along with people by creating an atmosphere of care and interest, an attitude more akin to the theatre and remote from the nervous and fussy atmosphere in the cinema.

Even though much of Nikita Mikhalkov's time is taken up as a film director, he has not forgotten his first cinema profession as an actor. A short while ago we saw him playing one of the male roles in the film, "Station for Two", where he colourfully portrayed a modern scoundrel who is convinced that he is the master of life.

Mikhalkov's latest work was shown at the out-of-contest showing during the 13th Moscow International Film Festival and will soon be released. The film is called "Without Witnesses" and yet audiences will have the opportunity to witness a tense and very dramatic psychological duel between two people who used to be very close but become incredibly alien to each other.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

ANCIENT ARMENIAN MANUSCRIPTS PUBLISHED

The scholars at Matenadaran, the famous depository of ancient manuscripts in the Armenian capital Yerevan, have started to publish a series of popular science books in Armenian, Russian and English. It is being published on the basis of 15 thousand unique literary monuments in Armenian, Ancient Greek, Old Slavic, Arabic, Persian and other languages. The first book will be devoted to ancient medicine.

The depository was set up in 1920 on the basis of the Echmiadzin Monastery collection. Now they have over 115 thousand manuscripts and ancient documents, the earliest dating from the 5th century. This is the world's largest collection of its kind containing many valuable sources not only for Armenia but also for surrounding countries and their peoples.

A considerable part of the works was translated into Ancient Armenian in the fifth century by a group of translators headed by Mesrop Mashtots, the creator of the Armenian alphabet. A monument to Mashtots stands in front of the book storage building which is also a museum. They translated works by Aristotle and Plato. It is noteworthy that Euclid's geometry was translated into Armenian before it was translated into Latin straight from the Greek original.

Over the past 40 years the Armenianian researchers have published over 100 books and 12 volumes of research material.

The Hermitage Theatre

The Hermitage Theatre, a masterpiece of world architecture designed by famous Quarenghi, will mark its bicentenary freshly restored. It was decided to restore the building which forms part of the famous Leningrad museum.

As far back as the 18th century plays with the participation of Russian and French actors were staged there and sometimes amateur performances were given. In recent years the old theatre was more often used as a lecture-hall. During restoration the appearance of the theatre will be carefully pre-

served but the equipment will improve considerably.

I am sure that the revival of the Hermitage Theatre will add new vigour to the cultural life of Leningrad, all the more so as the interior of this miniature hall corresponds very well to the present leaning towards small stages with their special, intimate atmosphere, says Academician Boris Plotovitsky, Director of the State Hermitage Museum, a person who has devoted his entire scientific and creative work to one of the leading art treasures of the world.

An exhibition of works of art selected to compete for the 1983 USSR State Prize has opened at the Central Artists' Club, 14/10 Krymskaya Embankment in Moscow. We print two of the works: Pyotr Ossovskiy, "Red Square. Mansions"; Givi Kandareli. Tapestry. "The Promised Land". (Niko Pirosmanashvili is a self-taught Georgian artist of the early 20th century.)

Opera and Ballet Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), Guest performances by the Novot Opera and Ballet Theatre from Uzbekistan; 28 — Gounod, "Faust" (opera); 29 — Minus, "Don Quixote" (ballet); 27, 30 — Melikov, "A Poem of Two Hearths" (ballet).

Stasilaevsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Puskin'skaya St.), 28 — Zhurbin, "Peneope"; 29 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Prince"; 30 — Kalman, "Evening Visitors".

Exhibition Hall (5 Puskin'skaya St.), 28 — "Moscow Behind Us"

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